

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

VOLUME I

No. 13

ARMY
MEDICAL

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—Official U. S. Army Photo.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

AN ARMY SERVICE FORCES INSTALLATION

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH
COMMANDING
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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THE CHAPEL



RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

CATHOLIC MASS:

Sunday, Chapel..... 8:00 a. m.
Sunday, Red Cross Bldg. "old"
hospital..... 10:15 a. m.
Confessions before Mass

PROTESTANT SERVICES:

NEW HOSPITAL CHAPEL:

Sunday School, Young People..... 9:00 a. m.
Sunday Morning Worship..... 10:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers..... 7:30 p. m.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM "NEW" HOSPITAL:
Sunday School, Children..... 10:00 a. m.
"OLD" HOSPITAL RED CROSS BUILDING:
Sunday Morning Worship..... 9:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers..... 5:30 p. m.
Wednesday Vespers..... 5:30 p. m.
ASSEMBLY HALL, M.D.E.T.S.:
Sunday..... 11:00 a. m.

MUSIC

Do you like to express your feelings in song or just sit back, relax, and enjoy someone else's singing? The majority of you will say "Yes!"

Music is one of the joys common to most people and has a power over the souls and thoughts of mankind to a remarkable degree. All through the ages, man has expressed himself in song. Even before the time of written languages, man knew how to use his vocal cords in song.

In our historical accounts of the development of mankind, we have the finest thoughts expressed in song. The People of God have used this means of expression from the earliest times. One of the books of the Bible is the Book of Songs, or Psalms. There are 150 of these songs that express every experience of man; some praise, some confession, others, prayer.

There has never yet been a war when song has not been used as a means of stimulating the morale and encouragement of fighting men. Many songs are born as a direct result of war.

One of the greatest uses of song is in the religious activities of man. The most notable expression of the Adoration of God is found in the Hymns that have been handed down through the ages. In all of our religious services, we magnify God through song.

One good Hymn can carry the mind of man back to his earliest childhood days; to the happy experiences of home and to the glorious relationship of the Church of his youth. The beautiful fact about song is that it is not confined to the past; it is a stabilizing influence to the present and perhaps more influential today than ever before.

At our Chapel, we are blessed with one of the best song-leaders any group of people has ever been privileged to know—Sgt. C. J. Robinson. Sergeant Robinson not only leads us in singing but brings us a Message in song at each service, that is well worth hearing.

As your Chaplain, I take this opportunity to urge you to attend the services at Brooke's Chapel on every possible occasion in order that you may sing praises to your Heavenly Father and that you may enjoy the rich Message brought by Music and Song from Sergeant Robinson.

OLLIE G. MATTHEWS
Brooke's Chaplain



—Official U. S. Army Photo.

Lieutenant Colonel Elizabeth Harding

ARMY NURSE CORPS

RETIRING CHIEF NURSE

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Story on Page 19)

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network

from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas

Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m.

MacARTHUR

The most thrilling piece of news since Pearl Harbor was the announcement on October 20 that General MacArthur had landed in the Philippine Islands, and that constitutional government had been re-established under President Osmena. From a strictly military standpoint the landing on Leyte was an outstanding marker on the journey back to Tokyo, just as were the landings of General Eisenhower in Africa, Sicily, Italy and France giant strides to Berlin.

Getting to Tokyo is as important as getting to Berlin; in fact, in my opinion, it is more important. But there is an emotional value in the Philippine adventure, scarcely equalled in history and not approached in the present war. General MacArthur has been like a parent grieving for millions of conquered and enslaved children—living only in the memory of a solemn promise that he would return. A great military leader, who had been called back from retirement to defend the islands in which he lived, and to aid in the defeat of a treacherous enemy. A hero of a lost cause who, because he was best suited to wield an avenging sword, was ordered to Australia where he could tool that weapon. A Christian whose soul was scorched by fierce and holy anger, as his thoughts dwelt on the wrecks of what were once his faithful friends; 16,000,000 souls gasping in slavery set up by a conquering horde of beings, different from collective mankind—self-created cruel beasts, heretofore unknown in modern war.

It was on April 4, 1943, the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan, that MacArthur so dramatically declared his determination to return. He said: "I was the leader of that lost cause and from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long the redemption of these 16,000,000 souls; that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish; that it be not again too late."

In this major amphibious operation which seized the eastern coast of Leyte, there occurred a leap-frogging jump of 600 miles from Morotai Island, and a total

of 2,500 miles from Milne Bay, at the east end of New Guinea. The Filipinos responded joyously to MacArthur's broadcast when he said: "I have returned! Rally to me! Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on!"

KRUEGER

Much of the history of events under General MacArthur is also the history of another great military leader, well known throughout the entire Southwest where he commanded for a long time before going overseas—Lieut. General Walter Krueger. The presence of Krueger in command of the Sixth Army gave to MacArthur a powerful striking arm. The first effective blow was struck December 15, 1943, against the island of New Britain. In my broadcasts at the time I said that when Krueger's Sixth Army landed on New Britain, it placed the capstone on two pillars of monumental military progress, and tied together the separate efforts of Admiral Halsey in the Solomons and General MacArthur in the eastern end of New Guinea. The team of MacArthur, Krueger, Kenney and Kinkaid is making imperishable history.

JAPANESE NAVAL DEFEAT

The magnitude of the defeat suffered by the Japanese fleet in the second battle of the Philippines, was brought into definite relief when Admiral Nimitz said, in a communique of October 29, that the enemy had been "decisively defeated and routed," and that this battle ranked as one of the major sea battles of World War II.

On October 25 President Roosevelt released a message from Admiral Halsey to the effect that the Japanese navy in the Philippine area had "been defeated, seriously damaged and routed by the U. S. Navy in that area." Neither Halsey nor any one else in authority said that the Japanese fleet had been wiped out, but many persons entertained such a belief from what they read and heard.

The toll of enemy ships was 24 warships sunk and 34 others probably sunk or damaged. Included in the 24 warships sunk were two battleships, four carriers, nine

cruisers and nine destroyers or small cruisers. It would seem that the Japanese Admiralty threw nearly all of its sea power into a desperate attempt to surprise the American Third and Seventh Fleets (Halsey's and Kinkaid's) and to bring destruction to General MacArthur's invasion forces on Leyte and Samar Islands. Nimitz's communique listed 58 to a possible 60 war ships in the three Japanese forces engaged. The report said that possibly two of them escaped destruction or damage.

KOISO GOING

The Japanese Koiso faced ouster from his premiership—the fate that befell Tojo July 20 following United States victories at Saipan and Guam. Koiso warned the Japanese that “Ever since the battle for Saipan, the enemy (United States) has been aiming at joining communications with the China Continent and at cutting our (Japanese) communications line joining the north and south by retaking the Philippines.”

Then Koiso added: “As the enemy advances arrogantly and recklessly, herein lies our golden opportunity to crush him. Our heroic and matchless officers and men on the battle lines are waiting for the coming of the enemy in full preparedness.” Since the Japanese Prime Minister made that boast, MacArthur has conquered Leyte and Samar Islands and is now preparing to land on Luzon. The fleets of Halsey and Kinkaid have completely crushed the present power of Japan to engage in another major naval action.

STILWELL

The soldiers in the steamy, soggy jungles of Burma, who fought their way from Ledo to Myitkynia, want to know what was behind the removal of the commander who, during the past year, led them through the vicissitudes of that difficult and nerve-racking campaign. When the War Department announced on October 28 that General Joseph W. Stilwell had been relieved of his duties in the key China-Burma-India command, and was to take a “new and important” assignment, the news was received in this country with many expressions of surprise. A correspondent with the troops at Myitkynia reported that the jungle-hardened American officers and enlisted men were shocked and dismayed at the news. The correspondent wrote: “Gnarled, battle-toughened, bespectacled ‘Vinegar Joe,’ as his men affectionately call the general, had seemed to them as much a part of the C.B.I. war as the steamy jungle and rugged terrain where it is being fought.”

The orders affecting General Stilwell re-

lieved him from his assignments as chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and deputy to Lord Louis Mountbatten. The China-Burma-India theater was split into two smaller commands. The American command in China was given to Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who had been deputy chief of staff in Southeast Asia. The India-Burma theater was assigned to Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, previously deputy commander of the C.B.I. theater.

A dispatch of October 30 from Chung King said the Chinese high command announced the opening of a new offensive in Burma, to finally clear a land route to China. Chinese troops advanced toward Bhamo and British forces struck toward Mandalay. A communique from Mountbatten's headquarters at Kandy confirmed the new drive, and said the offensive was one planned by Stilwell.

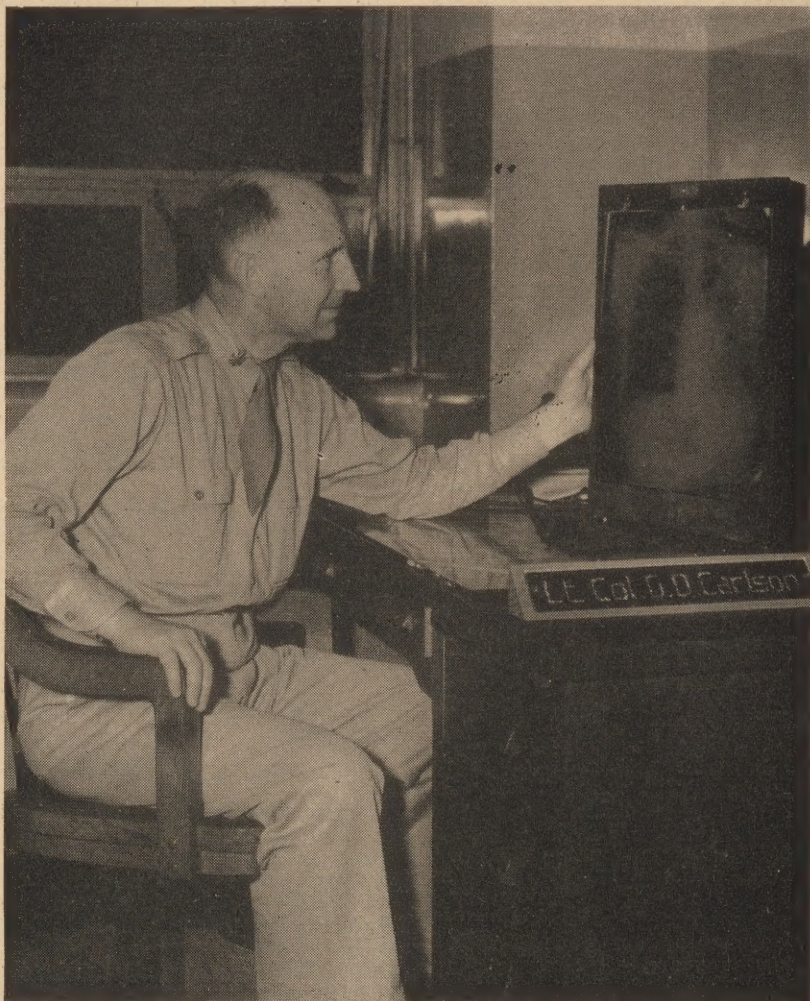
In the probing operations by patrols that had been going on in the Myitkynia area since October 15, 100 miles of the Myitkynia-Rangoon railroad was cleared of the Japanese. In the renewed offensive Chinese troops advanced 57 miles south along the Bhamo Road, and units of the British 36th Division moved southward along the railroad more than 26 miles toward Katha. Both operations have for their objective the reopening of the Burma Road. It is a matter of present vital importance, in so far as China's continued participation in the war is concerned, that more war supplies reach her soon.

DOCKS OF ANTWERP

About 40,000 German troops held southwest Holland in a firm grip to delay the Allied armies in their proposed use of the port of Antwerp. A pin-prick of annoyance, when multiplied, may require a major operation to cure the ills that can develop. The first annoying occurrence was when the north side of the Neder Rhine near Arnhem was lost by the narrow margin of a thousand men. The failure to capture Arnhem eliminated the threat to the Germans of an Allied force driving up the east bank of the Rhine River, to take Dusseldorf and Cologne in the rear, while the American First Army under Hodges drove against these German strongholds from the direction of Aachen and Geilenkirchen. This enforced change in Allied strategy and tactics was a very considerable pin-prick of annoyance.

The necessity to open the docks at Antwerp to Allied traffic accounted for the aggressive warfare engaged in by the British and Canadian armies under Montgomery's command, until there was brought about the complete collapse of the 50-mile front extending from 's Hertogenbosch to

(Continued on Page 23)



—Official U. S. Army Photo.

Lieutenant Colonel Glenn D. Carlson

CHIEF OF THE ROENTGENOLOGICAL SERVICE

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Story on Page 12)

The Roentgenological Service

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL



ROENTGENOLOGY, as a branch of medical science is based on a form of radiant energy known as the X-ray or Roentgen Ray, first recognized by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen on the 8th of November 1895. The works of earlier investigators, notably Sir William Crookes and Heinrich Geissler, contributed greatly to this discovery.

Extracts from Volume I. Fundamentals of Roentgenologic Physics and Technique by Colonel W. W. McCaw, MC, USA, and Lt. Colonel Charles A. Wagner, MC, AUS, give the following brief history of the X-ray:

"Contrary to the belief of many individuals, X-rays were not discovered by accident, but were the result of many hours of painstaking investigation by physicists of the late 19th century.

Prior to the discovery of the X-ray beam, many investigators had observed and described the color effects produced by discharging a current of high voltage electricity through a tube from which the air had been partially evacuated and Philipp Lenard, one of the investigators, had succeeded in diverting this colored ray, the cathode stream, outside of the tube through an aluminum window. Unquestionably these early investigators were actually producing X-rays, but were failing to recognize their results as a new form of radiant energy.

Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen's first recognition of this new form of radiant energy occurred on the date stated above, in the Department of Physics of the Physical Institute of the University of Wurzburg, Germany. It was during experiments with the so-called Crookes Tube, a partially evacuated tube through which a current of high voltage was passed, that Roentgen observed that a cardboard coated with crystals of barium platinocyanide would fluoresce when exposed to both the uncovered activated tube and when the tube was completely encased in a light proof envelope. Furthermore he noted that when a heavy piece of metal was interposed between the tube and the cardboard, the metal cast a dark shadow. Finally, he observed that if his hand was placed between the tube and the fluorescent cardboard, not only did his hand cast a shadow but within the faint shadow of

his hand, the bones of his hand were clearly visible."

Late in January of 1896 Roentgen made known to the world his discovery by reading a paper before the Wurzburg Scientific society entitled "On a New Kind of Ray." In the paper he described the original experiment.

As an enduring honor to this great scientist, the society voted that the rays which he had discovered be called "Roentgen Rays." However, shortly before the meeting news of Roentgen's discovery had leaked out and in the newspaper reports that followed, the rays were referred to as "X-rays" (or unknown rays); hence, that name has remained in popular use today.

"Roentgen's discovery was greeted with a mixture of emotions by people throughout the world. Many individuals placed his announcements in the realm of the impossible and held his investigations up to ridicule. Fortunately others considered his contribution in a true scientific light and proceeded with investigations of their own. Many of the relayed reports were so confused that the true nature of the rays and the manner in which they were produced were unappreciated and erroneous. One English merchant advertised the sale of 'X-ray proof underclothing,' and the state legislature of New Jersey introduced a bill prohibiting the use of X-rays in opera glasses at theaters."

Despite the criticisms of Roentgen's discovery, its value in present day medicine is self evident.

One of the properties of the Roentgen Ray important to medical science is its ability to penetrate opaque material. Almost immediately the study of bones and of metallic foreign bodies in the tissues was made. Later it was noted that changes occurred in the body tissues following prolonged or extensive exposure to the rays, for example, reddening of the skin and lowering of the blood count. This biological property of the rays proved to be of value in treating certain tumors and inflammations. From this humble beginning roentgenology has steadily advanced so that today it offers a valuable diagnostic aid and an effective treatment weapon, a combination that is indispensable in the scientific practice of medicine. This progress is largely due to the tireless efforts of the pioneers in this specialty

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—Official U. S. Army Photo.

Captain Royal F. Wertz

IN CHARGE OF THE ROENTGENOTHERAPY SECTION

ROENTGENOLOGICAL SERVICE,

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Story on Page 27)



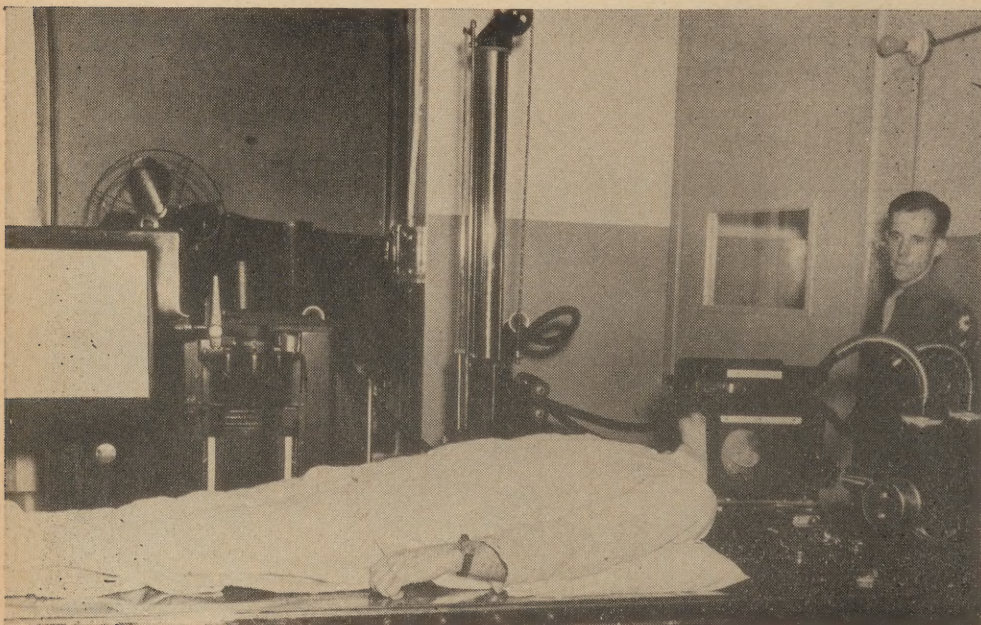
Office, Roentgenological Service, Brooke General Hospital. Private Joe Wilkes Britton, right, of Cleburne, Texas, a patient, gives necessary information to Willette Reams of San Antonio, Clerk-typist, while at left the slip is checked by Jo Hughes of San Antonio, X-ray Technician, and turned over to Sergeant Robert Baty of Newton, Ohio, enlisted technician, for checking in the file room.



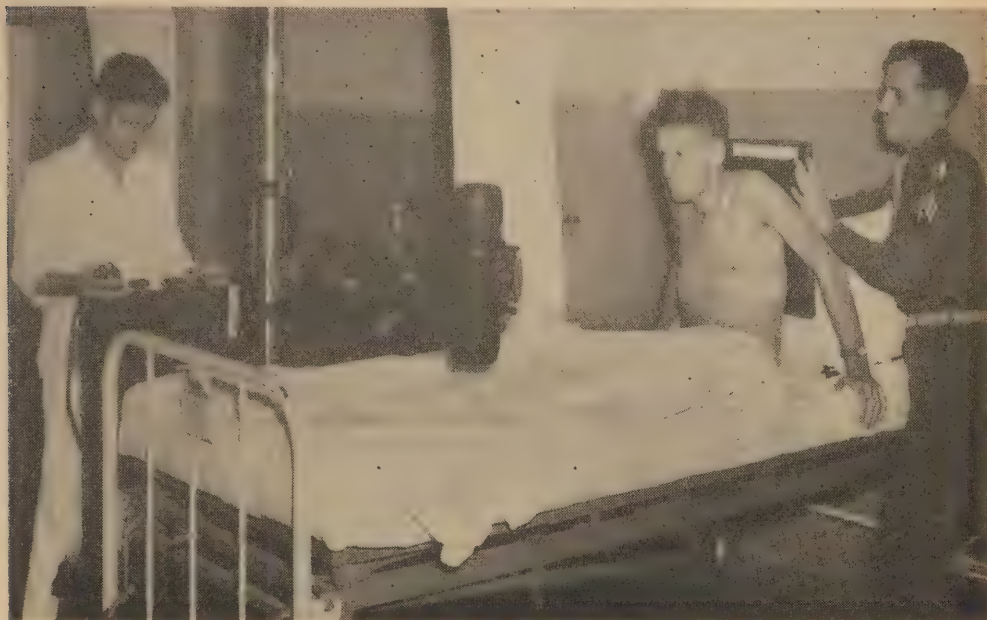
First Sergeant Sidney Sharpe of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, patient at Brooke General Hospital, taking position for a chest X-ray. He is being assisted by Sergeant Robert Baty, enlisted technician.



Procedure for Roentgenogram of the lower leg. The patient is Private John M. Hollander of Hunnewell, Mississippi; the enlisted technician is Sergeant Paul T. Moses of Houston, Texas.



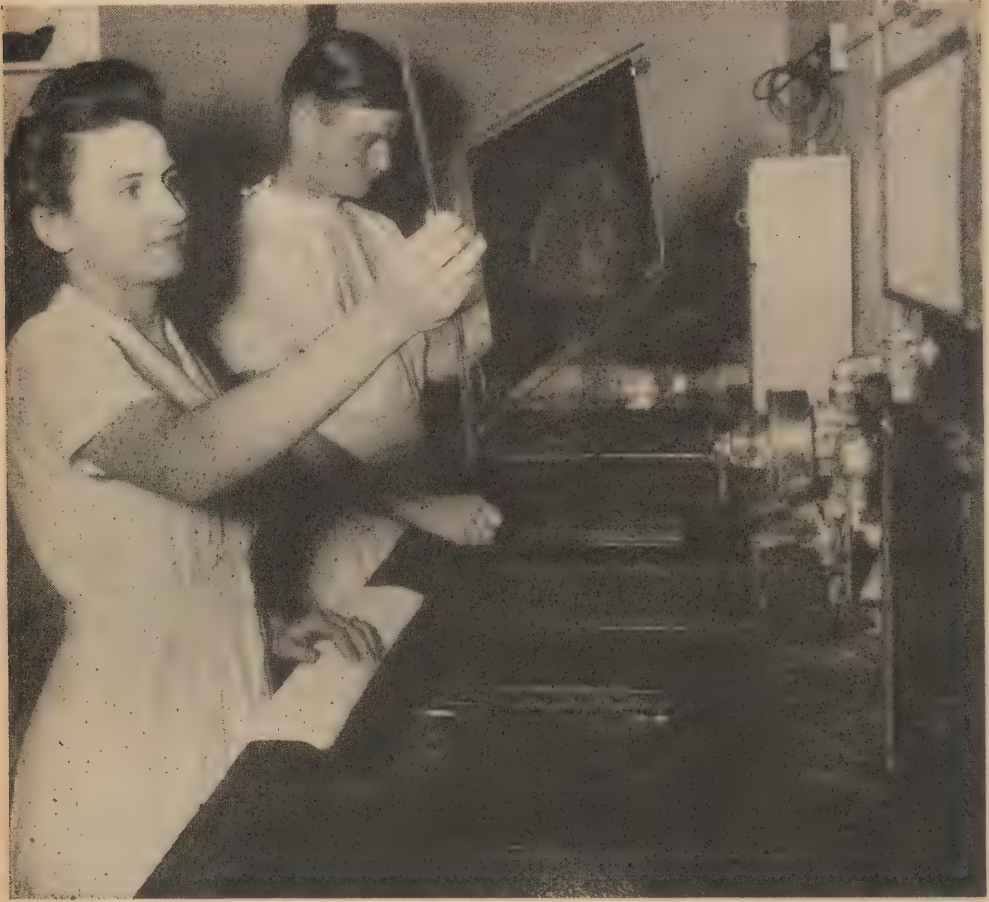
Mastoid Roentgenogram procedure. The patient is Corporal Ernest L. Englert of Mountain Home, Pennsylvania; the enlisted technician is Sergeant Elgin J. Heep of San Antonio.



Roentgenogram made at the bedside of the patient, who is Sergeant Harry E. McDougal of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Private John L. Lyons of San Antonio, Texas, left, is assisting Sergeant Elgin J. Heep in the procedure.



In certain cases and for better diagnostic results, Colonel Carlson studies stereoscopic films with the stereoscope which gives a third dimensional view.



Processing and developing Roentgenographic films in the dark doom. Left, Maxine Halm of San Antonio, X-ray technician, checks a negative during the processing. In the background, Pfc. Lester Druckhammer of Pasadena, California, student, also assists in this work.

(Continued from Page 7)

and to the operation of the manufacturers in their steady improvement of equipment and technique.

In addition to its value in present day medicine, Roentgen's discovery has wide usage in industry and research. The Nobel Prize is one of the many awards and honors bestowed upon the distinguished scientist who discovered X-ray.

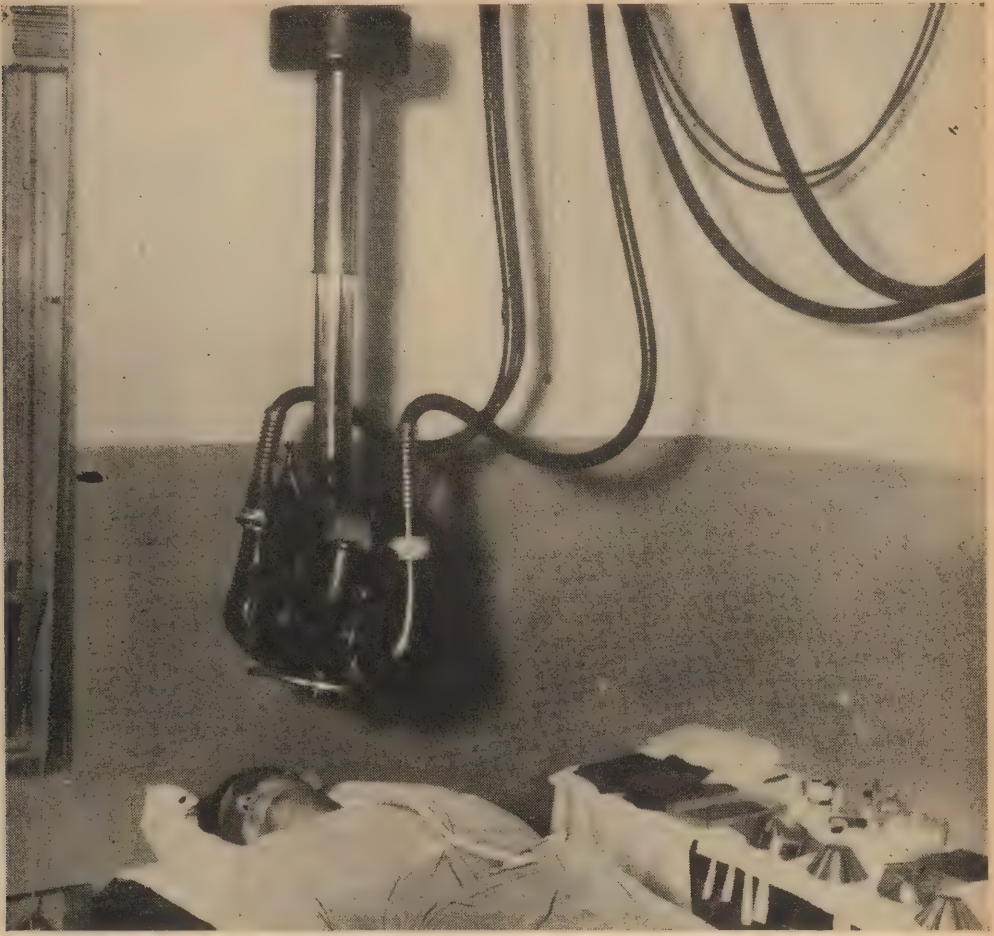
Chief of the Roentgenological Service at Brooke General Hospital is Lieutenant Colonel Glenn D. Carlson, MC, AUS, who was born in Farnhamville, Iowa, the son of A. B. and Mabel (Wilson) Carlson.

Colonel Carlson received his education at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, finishing in 1923, and State University of Iowa Medical College from which he graduated in 1928. He served his internship at

Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Illinois from July, 1928, to January, 1930.

Specializing in Radiology, Colonel Carlson established Residency at the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, from 1 January 1930 until 31 December 1930. As a physician and Radiologist, he entered private practice in Dallas, Texas, on 1 January 1931 where he remained until his entry into active service with the Army of the United States on 4 May 1941, at which time he reported to the Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as a Captain. Colonel Carlson received his promotion to Major on 14 November 1941 and to temporary Lt. Colonel on 19 October 1942.

Hospital appointments held by Colonel Carlson included St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, 1931-1941 and Methodist Hospital, also in Dallas, 1938 to 1941. Teaching appoint-



Superficial Roentgen Ray treatment for a skin condition is given to Private Hulon L. Maxwell of Aspermont, Texas.

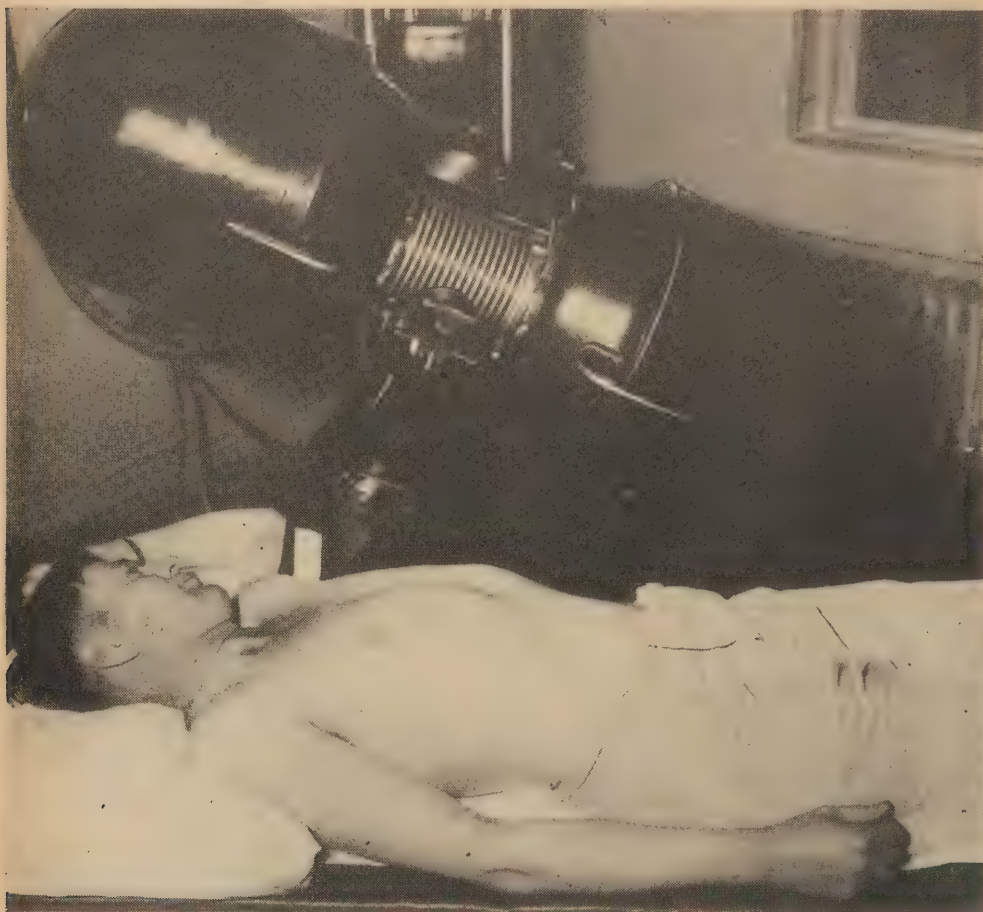
For protective measures to avoid constant contact with Roentgen Rays, Captain Wertz operates the control of the machines for Superficial and Deep Therapy outside of the treatment rooms. The glass in the window as well as all walls in the Service are treated with lead for complete protection.

ments included School of Nursing at St. Paul's Hospital where he lectured to Internes and Nurses on radiology.

Colonel Carlson's memberships in professional societies include Fellow of the American College of Radiology, February 1942; Member, Radiology Society of North America; American Medical Association; Texas Radiological Society; Dallas County Medical Society, and Dallas Southern Clinical Society. He became a Diplomat

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Private Hulon L. Maxwell of Aspermont, Texas, receives Deep Roentgen Ray therapy in one of the treatment rooms.

of the American Board of Radiology in December, 1935.

The Roentgenological Service, located on the fourth floor of the main building "new" Brooke General Hospital, consists of two divisions: The Diagnostic Section and the Therapeutic Section.

Other diagnostic units are located in the "old" hospital and in Annex II. The Annex II Department is under the supervision of Lt. Colonel Clifford C. Taylor, MC, AUS, with Captain Arthur Frucht, MC, AUS, assisting. Portable X-ray units are available for use on all wards in making diagnostic studies at the bedside of the patient, when the latter is unable to come to the Service.

The Diagnostic Section receives specific requests for roentgen studies from the medical or surgical officer following the

clinical examination of the patient.

In initiating examination, the patient, if ambulatory, brings the prepared form in duplicate to the office of the Roentgenological Service. If he has had previous examinations at this Post the old X-ray serial number is determined by referring to the files. Otherwise, a new number is assigned. The X-ray study is then accomplished or the patient is given an appointment.

The X-ray technician, or radiographer, takes charge of the examination, employing whatever special technique is required by the request designated on the form.

If the patient is confined to bed a portable diagnostic X-ray unit is wheeled to the bedside in order to make the necessary Roentgenograms. This happens, for ex-

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

By Pvt. Carroll H. Curry



INTRODUCING:

In this issue of the Broadcast we introduce to our readers the Dental Section of MDETS. It is the mission of this section to train selected Medical Department enlisted personnel to serve in one of two capacities; either as laboratory technicians in the Army Dental Laboratory or as chair assistants in the Army Dental Clinic. For service in either of these categories the student must be trained to follow accepted routine procedures in relieving the dental officer of many fundamental and extensive details attendant to the fabrication of prosthetic restorations or the clinical rehabilitation of the patients' oral mechanism.

The dental course is of three months' duration and with twenty students training in each class, there is a total enrollment of sixty students at all times.

Since the organization of the school, the dental section has graduated over 600 tech-

nicians, many of whom are serving ably in each of the present theaters of action.

The Dental Section is under the direction of Major Dan W. Daggett, DC, (see pencil sketch on page 16), who incidentally is a native Texan—but he isn't able to do anything about it. Major Daggett received his B. A. degree from the University of Texas in 1929, and his D.D.S. from Baylor University, College of Dentistry, in 1937, at which time he became a member of the Dental Reserve Corps. Upon graduation, Major Daggett entered private practice in San Antonio and served on the Dental staff of the Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital, before moving to Alice, Texas in 1939. In February, 1941, Major Daggett entered the service on active duty and after completion, of a refresher course at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, he was assigned as instructor on the original staff of MDETS in April, 1941. Major Daggett



Major Daggett conducting a class in the Dental Section



MAJOR DAN W. DAGGETT

assumed directorship of the section in August, 1942.

In the orderly operation of the Dental Section, Major Daggett is ably assisted by Captain James E. Kelley, DC, of Perry, Iowa, and the following enlisted staff: T/3 Donald A. Grimmer, T/4 John P. Baeyens, T/5 Hulin F. Carlton, Pvt. Carroll H. Curry, Pvt. J. D. Hurst, and Pvt. William J. Lytle.

GENERALITIES AND PERSONALITIES

"Campus" Sights: A handsome young lieutenant chatting outside his office with a lady with a car * * * Sgt. Linder's ever-present briar * * * Pvt. Hirshman's futile attempt to grow a mustache * * * Pancakes for breakfast, just like Mom makes * * * Captain Loftis' politeness * * * The "Apple Corps" crush of Captain Kelley's must-have-seen-a-lot-of-service cap * * * the sign that should be in all Chaplains' offices, KWITCHERBELLYAKIN * * * Pvt. Lytle's non-salvageable fatigue shirt * * * T/5 Carlton's window-silhouette writing to his wife every night * * * Brad Davis patiently smoking long, black cigars while awaiting a comely lass who works at Sommers No. 5 * * * Corp'l Tatt's easy-flowing big words * * * the student in the Surgical Section who has a mere twenty-six years of service * * * Little Frank Wheeler piloting that huge Buick around town * * * Pvt. Ray Stevens wearing Major Daggett's

famous "Snafu" medal for pulling the biggest boner of the day * * * Cpl. Hill arguing politics into the wee small hours * * * the desolate look of the closed swimming pool * * * the Varga calendar in the Company "B" office * * * The studying students waiting to use the phones in the PX at night * * * S/Sgt. Cotter's "lemonade" parties for one * * * guards lugubriously swinging their night sticks * * * and the war strategists who meet each evening on the PX porch.

* * *

There is just one thing wrong with T/4 Vincent Toro's football pools—ninety-nine disappointments at the end of every game.

* * *

Our parking lot is full of color these days. Pvt. Bradley's red and yellow Bantam is considerably dimmed by an eyeball-splitting, baby-blue paint job on Major Rath's coupe.

* * *

Pvt. J. D. Hurst seems happy to be back in his "home in S. A." after a furlough in Pennsylvania's capitol city. Hurst, instructor in the Dental Section, is known to the students as "Poppa" Hurst.

* * *

Another soldier show from MDETS is in the offing. From the information we can glean from none-too-subtle hints, the sections will be in competition to present the funniest skit. The show will be presented about November 8.

* * *

What two officers have been giving Lts. Greene and Karns some expensive "lessons" in golf?

* * *

The officer's volleyball team of MDETS thus far has made a clean sweep in their official competitions. So, also, has Company "B" team. There should be some excitement in the area when these two teams lock horns.

* * *

Captain William (on the) Ball is the only officer in the army who could find dust floating around in the air of a perfect vacuum.

* * *

T/3 Donald A. Grimme is an advocate of the old practice of using a saddle for horse-back riding.

* * *

We wish to say "Good Luck" to Cpl. John Adams and Pfc. Charles Broadway, who recently left us to attend O.C.S.

* * *

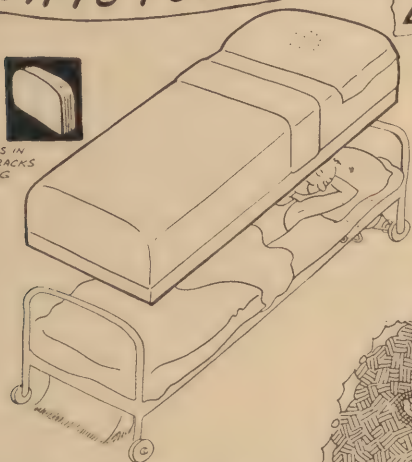
Of the school golf team competing in the Eighth Service Command tournament, Pvt. Henry Pluster was runner up in the first flight consolations, and Pvt. Frank Elston won the putting contest of the tournament, receiving a trophy for proof.

(Continued on Page 28)

Grumbel's

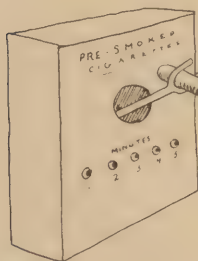
GIFTS FOR G.I. GRIPERS

LATEST CREATIONS OF
LYTLE and CURRY

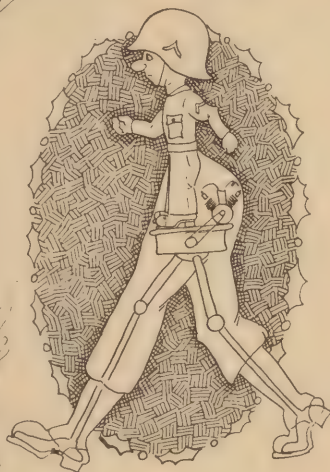


FITS IN
BARRACKS
BAG

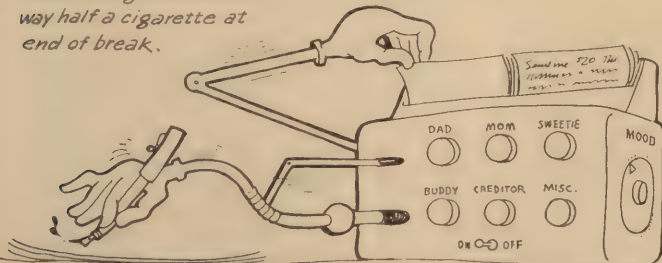
SLEEP through inspections! Light, collapsible, regulation cover slips neatly over occupied bed. Motorized bed has retractable brush and mop - moves back and forth to clean floor.



NEW cigarette case lights up a "cig" just before a break - smokes half of it so you are not obliged to throw away half a cigarette at end of break.

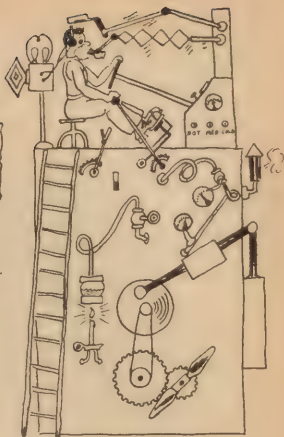


RESTFUL hiking for small men - who have trouble keeping up with the big ~~REDACTED~~ in front. Standing on platform while motor does the work, your "boy in the service" will be fresh for evening date regardless of the miles marched.

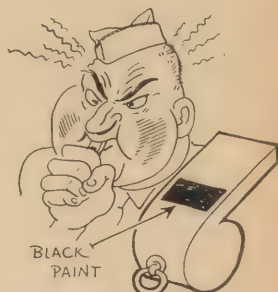


LETTERS written for you better than you could do them yourself. Turn knob for person to whom you wish

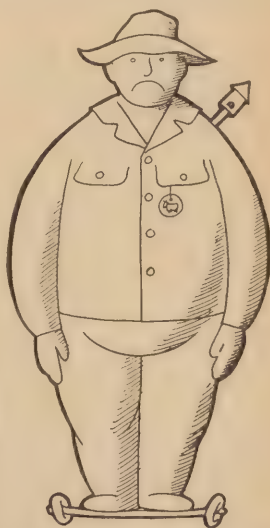
to write, set dial for mood (sentimental to sarcastic). Appropriate stationery for each person.



SIMPLE one-candlepower automatic shaver to avoid morning latrine rush. Economical, costs only \$1 a minute. Takes only a few hours to get up steam.

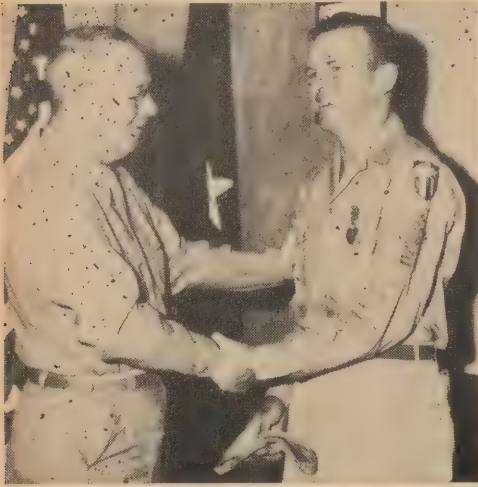


NOISELESS whistle for 1st Sergeants, aids soldiers to get much-needed rest.



PLACE this pneumatic "stand-in" in chow-line mornings and go back to bed. Increased pressure as it is pushed forward in line blows whistle, wakes owner.

About People We Know . . .



Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding Brooke General Hospital, congratulates First Sergeant G. Boyd Wilson, after presenting him with the Purple Heart on 6 October 1944, for wounds received in action 7 June 1944, in North Burma.

NORTH BURMA VET IS BANNER OF FAME GUEST ON RADIO SHOW . . .

First Sergeant G. Boyd Wilson, former Combat Engineer and of El Paso, Texas, was recently the "Banner of Fame" Guest on the Army Showtime program, broadcast from the stage of the Palace Theater in Dallas.

The program was presented in behalf of the Eighth Service Command WAC Recruiting Campaign for the purpose of obtaining Medical Technicians for the Women's Army Corps; and was a tribute to Brooke General Hospital. Several musical numbers were played in dedication upon requests of patients throughout the hospital.

During the program, Sergeant Wilson was interviewed by Corporal Kris Christensen, WAC, relating his experiences with the Japs in North Burma. It was on June 6th, when most of us here at home had our eyes turned toward the shores of Normandy, that a big battle was being fought in Burma, too, and Sgt. Wilson received his wounds. It was machine-gun fire that struck him in the stomach and right elbow and brought him back to the United States three months later. Sgt. Wilson was evacuated from North Burma all the way to Brooke General Hospital by air.

For his wounds, Sgt. Wilson wears the Purple Heart which was awarded him at

Brooke by General Beach, as shown in the above picture. He wears also, the Asiatic Pacific ribbon with one battle star and the Good Conduct ribbon.

Sgt. Wilson reported a good time during his two-day stay in Dallas.

BROOKE PATIENT SPEAKS AT DINNER

T/5 Mark X. Stark, formerly with the Combat Engineers, and of San Antonio, recently attended a dinner at the Aurora Apartment Hotel sponsored by the Alpha Chi Sorority (Social Society of College and University Women) where he related his overseas experiences to members of the sorority.

Corporal Stark was wounded by a sniper's rifle bullet which pierced his right knee, only 3 minutes after "H" hour on "D" day at Normandy, France. He told his very interested audience of the good medical care he received on the beach and how, after he was taken back to the hospital ship, the German fighter planes dropped bombs which caused terrific concussions but failed to damage the ship.

Corporal Stark proceeded to tell the members of the Alpha Chi Sorority how he was evacuated back to England and entered into several different General Hospitals there before being flown back home—to New York, then to Brooke General Hospital, all by air.

He wears the Purple Heart decoration, which was awarded him, "for wounds received in action against the enemy." He wears also, the European Theatre of Operations ribbon, the North American Theatre, the Good Conduct and the Veterans of Foreign Wars ribbon. Corporal Stark was stationed in England for 10½ months before participating in the Normandy Invasion, June 6th.

BROOKE PATIENT PARTICIPATES IN BLOOD PLASMA DEMONSTRATION

Private James W. Longoria, formerly of the Famed Texas 36th Division and of Shreveport, Louisiana, recently made a trip to Weimar, Texas, along with Major Albert E. Rath and representatives of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School and participated in a blood plasma demonstration there. The group was honored at a banquet sponsored by the Weimar Rotary Club, after which Pvt. Longoria told the interested audience of his experiences overseas.



NEWS from the Army Nurse Corps



By 1st Lt. Mary Hansen, ANC

ABOUT LT. COLONEL ELIZABETH E. HARDING

(Picture on Page 3)

Lt. Colonel Elizabeth E. Harding, ANC, AUS, retiring Chief Nurse, Brooke General Hospital was born 13 December 1884 at Fort Wadsworth, New York, daughter of John and Jane (Silva) Harding.

Colonel Harding graduated in 1914 from the Staten Island School of Nursing, Staten Island, New York. She entered the ANC on 2 October 1916 from New York and her first station was Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Colonel Harding became somewhat of a "globe-trotter" during her colorful career in the Corps. From Reed, she was ordered to Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, later being appointed Chief Nurse there. Her next duty took her to Fort Riley, Kansas, where she was Chief Nurse at the Base Hospital for a year. Base Hospitals at that time were much the same as Station Hospitals now, but the name "Station" did not apply until after World War I. Smaller hospitals were called Camp Hospitals at that time.

From Fort Riley, Colonel Harding was called to duty in the Office of the Surgeon General where she served a short period before the Armistice. Then she left for station at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. From Fort Bayard, Colonel Harding went to Fort Dix, remaining there until that station was closed (1922).

Colonel Harding's first overseas service came in 1922 when she was ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty at Stotsenberg, Lampangas, where she remained for two years. Returning from the Philippines, she was ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, then to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Her next overseas service took her to China with the 15th Infantry. She returned to the United States via the Suez Canal.

From China, Colonel Harding returned to Walter Reed for temporary duty while awaiting assignment at the Station Hospital, Fort Jay, New York. She remained here four years before her third tour overseas—at the Station Hospital Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii. After 2½ years in Hawaii, she reported to Brooke General Hospital, 6 June 1940.

Colonel Harding in remarking on her service in the ANC stated: "I have found

the Army Nurse Corps to be a most interesting service and certainly recommend it for those young women who would like to combine a professional career with travel.

"It provides an opportunity for meeting interesting people and for seeing how people in other parts of the world live. While I was on duty in China, I was a guest at a reception attended by important consuls of various countries. Another guest was Pu Yi, the Puppet King of Manchuria.

"Travel as a member of the ANC aids one to a more thorough understanding of international relations and this alone in these changing times is not only interesting, but very educational."

Colonel Harding's dauntless spirit and genuine sincerity along with her willingness to meet every situation with calm deliberation, will live as an everlasting inspiration to her former associates at Brooke as well as to her numerous other friends.

Colonel Harding will make her future home in New York City.

LT. COL. HARDING HONORED AT BUFFET SUPPER

Lieutenant Colonel Elizabeth E. Harding, ANC, was honored with a buffet supper given by the Army Nurse Corps at Reid Hall, Brooke General Hospital, on Sunday.

Colonel Harding, Major Maidie E. Tilley, Captains Sedley G. Baker and Helga C. C. Borg; Lieutenants Jean D. Tewksberry and Elsie L. Gray, all members of the ANC stationed at Brooke General Hospital, formed the receiving line.

Approximately 250 guests attended, including Brigadier General and Mrs. Geo. C. Beach, Brooke General Hospital; Brigadier General and Mrs. C. K. Nulsen, Fort Sam Houston; Brigadier General and Mrs. J. A. Porter, San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot; Brigadier General and Mrs. Eugene Reinartz, Randolph Field; Colonel and Mrs. Latham Clapham, Fort Sam Houston; Major Inez Hall, ANC of Ashburn General Hospital, McKinney, Texas; Major Mabel Embrey, ANC, and Captain Alva Clark, ANC of Randolph Field; Captain Patricia Ward, ANC of Kelly Field, and Lieutenant Bertha Connelly, formerly of Brooke, now stationed at Camp Barkeley, Texas.

Also members of the Army Nurse Corps on duty at Brooke General Hospital and personal friends of the honoree were included in the guest list.

(Continued on Page 21)



PATIENTS AT BROOKE "TALK A LETTER" HOME: Recording equipment is brought once a week to the bedside of patients at Brooke General Hospital, who then "talk a letter" home. The recording is played back to the patient so that he might hear his own voice before the record is made ready for mailing home to family or friend. Members of B'nai B'rith Lodge, Jewish organization, with Harry Goodman serving as chairman, assisted by Sam Wish, aid in making the recordings and also distribute cigarettes and gum to the patients. Holding the "mike" and "talking a letter" is T/Sgt. Bradford W. Shaw of San Francisco, California, with Mr. Goodman at his left and Mr. Wish to his right, operating the recording machine. Other patients in the picture are, Sgt. Elmer Oltman of St. Louis; S/Sgt. Russell G. DeYoung of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Pvt. James O. Taylor of Mineral Wells, Texas; Pfc. Nathan Olson of Port Arthur, Texas; Cpl. James E. Toliver of San Antonio; Pfc. Cyril Bachorik of Battle Creek, Michigan; Pvt. Earl Burnett of Brownfield, Texas, and Pfc. Earl Kahl of Cando, North Dakota.

MRS. SUE STANLEY LEAVES FOR WEST COAST

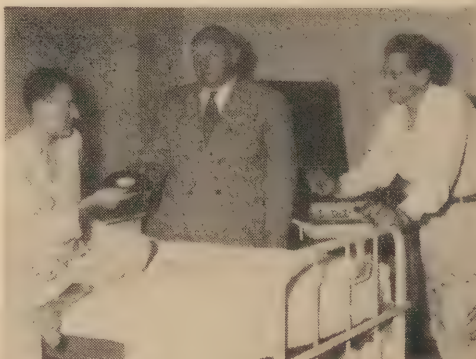
The patients of the "old" hospital and the Red Cross Staff were very sorry to lose their good friend, Sue Stanley, who spent eleven months at Brooke. Mrs. Stanley left here October 9th for San Francisco, where she will be assigned to a Red Cross position in the Pacific Area. We all miss Mrs. Stanley's Irish wit, her good nature, and all the grand things she did for us. We extend our sincere wishes for Good Luck and every happiness to her in whatever hospital to which she is assigned. Best Wishes, Sue!

U. S. DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE EMPLOYEES ARE HOSTS TO "OLD" HOSPITAL PATIENTS

The night of October 9th was a gala night at the Red Cross House at the "old" hospital when Lt. Col. Melvin Parse and the officer personnel from the U. S. District Engineer's Office gave a deluxe party for the patients. Pretty girls passed quantities of cigarettes, gum and candy to the patients before the program. Then ev-

eryone enjoyed the very good dance acts presented by the Earl Cobb Studio. Informal tables of bridge, rummy, casino, checkers, and Chinese checkers were organized after the stage show. The refreshments were orange and grape punch, homemade cakes, quantities of delicious home-

(Continued on Page 21)



Receiving his recording from Harry Goodman, is Private Gerome Dimise of Pittsfield, Mass., with Mr. Sam Wish looking on.

"FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH" CLUB

The first meeting of the "Friday the Thirteenth" Club was held in the Day Room of Annex II on October 13th, 1944. Members - - patients of Annex II, passed the initiation exercises as only real Thirteeners" could.

The initiation included an obstacle course and a quiz contest. All men who did not qualify were promptly eliminated. Blindfolded, the men walked under at least two lad- - - - - , broke three mirrors, upset three salt shakers, opened two umbrellas and passed two black cats. The men who survived this most exacting test were subjected to a quiz contest by Capt. John J. Brophy of the Reconditioning Unit, Annex IV. Those who answered questions were given cigarettes in proportion to the questions they selected. A sixteen smoker question was awarded sixteen cigarettes, etc.

The qualified members were given badges to wear on their lapels and every Friday, the Thirteenth, they will receive a Memo mailed to their home address. In this way the "Friday the Thirteenth" Club will live on and its members will increase as new additions to the Club pass the strenuous qualifications on future "Friday the Thirteenth" days.

The Day Room in Annex II was decorated with black cats and chips of mirrors to set the mood of the party. Of course, refreshments—huge trays of cookies as well as iced cokes . . . were enjoyed.

Luck to you—Friday the 13th men!

DISTRICT ENGINEERS PARTY FOR PATIENTS

(Continued from Page 20)

made cookies, chocolates, and a package of cigarettes for each patient which made a full and delightful evening. The extra cakes were used the following day for parties on two isolated wards, and the cookies and candy were passed in eleven wards where they were eagerly devoured.

Mr. Charles M. Moxson added so much to the evening by his piano playing—filling the request numbers of all the patients.

In particular we want to thank Lt. Col. Melvin Parse, Mrs. Doris Hawkins, Miss Ella Louise McCaskell and Miss Laura Rutledge whose hard work made the party a complete success.



Convalescent veterans of Brooke General Hospital enjoying the swell party given by the U. S. District Engineer's Office of Fort Sam Houston on 9 October 1944.

The cry of the patients is, "When can they come back?"—and we are happy to report that they will return November 20th! We will surely look forward to that date!

ANC NEWS

(Continued from Page 19)

PROMOTIONS:

Congratulations to First Lieutenants Estella Roedell, Winojean Archer, Leona Holmes, Evelyn Hudgins, Marjorie Swaiter, Theo Odell and, Ann Thompson who recently received their promotions.

TRANSFERS:

First Lieutenant Pauline Kapula, Second Lieutenant Jessie Fae Cannon, and Second Lieutenant Jeffie Mae Cannon have left Brooke for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, while Second Lieutenants Elsy M. Songy, Imogene Weeks, and Ruth Willenberg went to McKinney, Texas. Second Lieutenants Mary Jo Franklin and Violet E. Goldsmith were transferred to Camp Swift, Texas; while Second Lieutenants Juanice Herrington and Margaret Kelly left for Camp Bowie. Second Lieutenant Evelyn Coffee was transferred to Camp Fannin, Texas.

Good Luck in your new assignment, girls!

TALENT AMONG THE NURSES REVEALED:

First Lieutenant Margo Herlbert, noted for her voice, sang for Philharmonic and Pan-American luncheons. More power to you Margo!

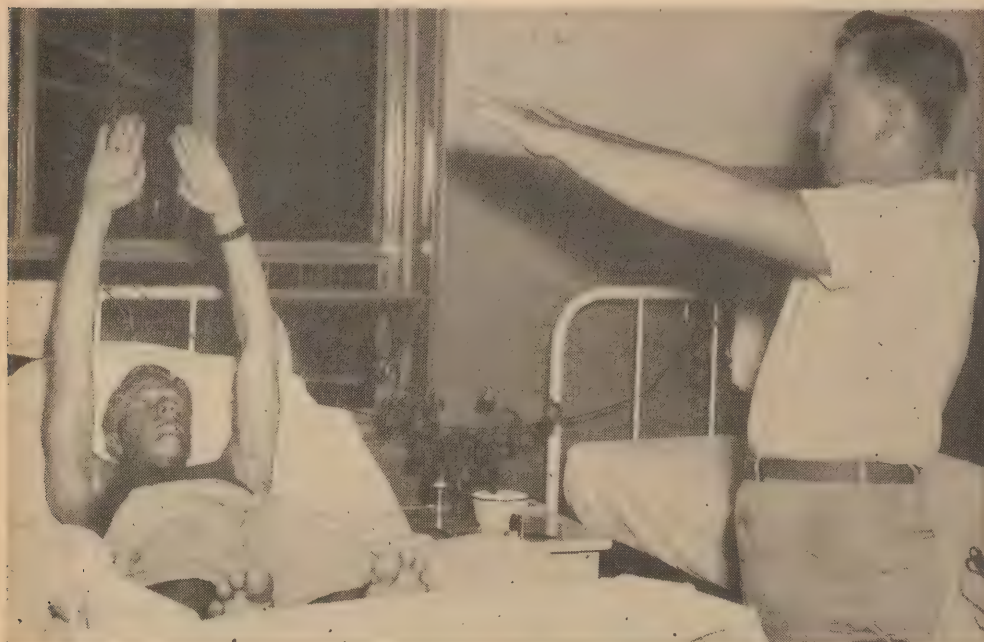
* * *

Captain Gail Baker, we've discovered, is a talented dress designer.

* * *

First Lieutenant Mary F. Swan is a very good artist in oils.

(Continued on Page 24)



Private Louis Nelson of Galveston, Texas, member of the Reconditioning Unit, Annex IV, Brooke General Hospital, aids Sergeant Robert C. Warren of Holden, Mississippi, battle casualty from Venafro, Italy, to mildly exercise while still a bed patient. This new phase of reconditioning is designed to the point where the patient may be able to effect a speedier recovery.

RECONDITIONING AT BROOKE STARTS AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE PATIENT

A new phase of reconditioning heartily accepted by convalescent patients at Brooke General Hospital is mild exercise given right at the bedside, to help in the early restoration of physical health and full vigor so essential not only for further effective military duty, but to aid those who can't go back, to take their place with self-assurance in civil life.

Former patients of the hospital who are members of the Reconditioning Unit, Annex IV, aid as instructors in carrying out this new program of conditioning exercise.

Private Louis Nelson, one of the instructors, remarks: "This is one of the best ideas originated yet in the plan of Reconditioning. We instructors enjoy the work immensely and are deeply interested in aiding Brooke's patients to get well quickly. We were

patients here, too, and know how much this exercise means toward getting into condition again, particularly after a long period of convalescence."

Private Richard L. Warren of Holden, Mississippi, a battle casualty from Venafro, Italy, wounded in the stomach by shrapnel,

(Continued on Page 23)



Interpretation of temperature reading at 3 a. m., Brooke General Hospital—any ward. Drawn by Pvt. Stanley Lewis, DMD, while he was a patient in Ward 9. He is now a member of the Reconditioning Unit Annex IV.



LOAFEA, MEDALIST IN 8TH SERVICE COMMAND'S GOLF TOURNAMENT

Private Ashley Loafea of Los Angeles and Brooke General Hospital, shot a three-under-par 69 at the Tenison Memorial municipal golf course two weeks ago to finish in front of 234 other army golfers for medal honors in the Eighth Service Command's championship tournament.

Loafea, who works with the reconditioning unit of Brooke General Hospital and teaches golf to wounded and ill soldiers back from overseas, shared the spotlight with two five-man teams which tied for the team honors.

Teams representing the Army Service

Forces Training Center at Camp Berkeley, Texas, and the Transportation Corps Officer Candidate School at New Orleans, turned in scores of 397.

EXERCISE FOR BED PATIENTS

(Continued from Page 22)

was given exercise by Private Nelson prior to and immediately after his operation.

Designed to give gradual improvement in strength and resistance to the point where the patient is able to be up and about, and later to be assigned to the Reconditioning Unit for further necessary orientation, this new program aids in speedy recovery.

The standard sequence of exercises include: Deep breathing, light arm and leg exercise, hip swing, more deep breathing, grip and stretch, trunk rotation, breaking chains (pulling fists apart) chest raising, leg raising, followed again by deep breathing. All the above exercises are not given to every patient, however, for various wounds and injuries would not permit it. It is the responsibility of the Medical or Surgical Officer in charge of particular case to decide just how much the patient concerned can endure and which types of exercises are best for his progress.

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 5)

the sea. The German defense line south of the Maas (Meuse) River has been disputed completely.

There are three measuring gauges that may be applied to Germany's further power of resistance. One is our knowledge that General Eisenhower has no intention of keeping any part of the battle-front personnel immobilized in trenches and dug-outs, and that just as soon as war material is at hand in huge quantities everyone of the five allied armies now on the front will strike powerful blows. Another gauge is how long will it take to drive the Germans back to the Rhine. And finally, when will the Nazis, for the protection of the inner fortresses of the Reich, draw their last reserve divisions from Norway and Hungary, and move their forces in Italy back to the Austrian Alps.

Only after the port of Antwerp has been used by the Allies for some weeks will huge stock-piles have been established close to the fighting forces. Then aggressive action by the Allies can be expected along the entire Western front.

ARMED FORCES

President Roosevelt, in his New York address October 2 before the Foreign Policy Association, made clear his views that

(Continued on Page 24)

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS...

(Continued from Page 23)

peace, when it comes, must be backed by armed force if it is to have any permanent effect—armed force furnished by the United States and other Allied nations—a military grouping in so far as the United States is concerned, that can be used by the United Nations under constitutional authority previously granted by our government.

In a homely exemplification of the importance of military force on call by the Security Council of The United Nations, the President indicated that unless the council had authority and the means to act to head off a rampaging country, the situation would be quite like that of a policeman who, upon seeing a felon break into a house, had to go to a town hall meeting to get the authority to arrest the criminal.

The President did not touch upon the controversial point as to whether or not a single major power shall be authorized to veto a decision, otherwise unanimous. It has been unofficially represented Russia contends that each of the four powers shall retain the right to veto any decision of the Security Council.

POLAND

When the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, reported to the House of Commons on October 27 on his mission to Moscow, he said in connection with the Polish question: "If the Polish Government had taken the advice we tendered them at the beginning of this year, the additional complication produced by formation of the Polish national committee of liberation at Lubin would never have arisen."

Churchill said the Polish problem was divided into two "crucial issues:" the question of the Polish-Russian frontier, and the question of the relation between the Polish government in exile in London and the pro-Soviet Polish committee in Lublin. Several times in these broadcasts I have commented on the Russian intent to have her frontier extend to the Curzon line. That line was proposed on December 8, 1919, in an attempt by the British to define Poland's eastern frontier, and bring an end to the war between the Poles and the Russians. The Curzon line ran roughly from Grodno through Brest-Litovsk, thence south along the Bug River.

It is to be hoped that the Polish national committee of liberation set up the government of free Poland at Lublin, 60 miles west of the Bug River, indicating that it was in accord with Russia's territorial demands to make the Curzon line the frontier of both countries. Reports have been

published on several occasions, all dubious authority, that in return for the loss of one-third of her territory Poland might be given east Prussia, and parts of Pomerania and Silesia.

Mr. Churchill told Commons he hoped that Mr. Mikolajczyk, premier of the Polish government in London, would soon return to Moscow and added: "It will be a great disappointment to all the sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement can not be made which will enable him to form a Polish government on Polish soil—a government recognized by all those governments of the United Nations which now recognize only the Polish government in London."

ANC NEWS

(Continued from Page 21)

Did you ever hear First Lieutenant Ann Thompson make the piano talk? It doesn't hesitate to speak when she goes to work.

* * *

First Lieutenant Connie Caldwell can handle knitting needles to a perfection.

* * *

Second Lieutenant Angela McKay is downright professional as a seamstress.

* * *

Second Lieutenant Lola Baird, violinist, is working for her concert debut in the near future.

* * *

AUTHORITIES...

Lt. Goodbout is an excellent Football authority.

* * *

Lts. Peggy Schmidt and Margaret Huth—authorities on Star-gazing and Convertibles.

* * *

Consult Lt. Hortense Mota in regard to Blackout switches!

* * *

See Lt. Ilse Schlectendal for a true sport. She knows her horses, but well!

* * *

Captain Borg has returned from a visit to Sunny California—welcome home!

* * *

POINTS! POINTS!...

Now that Lt. Col. Harding's housekeeping days are nearing, she has invited everyone and advised them that POINT luck is needed instead of "POT LUCK"—Example: Catsup, 45 points.

NINE RECEIVE COMMISSIONS AS P. T.'s*

*Physical Therapists



Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Commanding Brooke General Hospital, addressed five newly commissioned Physical Therapists, formerly members of the Women's Army Corps, at graduation exercises at Brooke, October 17th. Left to right, front row: General Beach, Captain Lois Brown, Commanding Officer, WAC Detachment Fort Sam Houston; Captain Elsie Kuraner, Physical Therapist in charge of training at Brooke; Lieutenants Jessie L. Miller, Joyce A. Cairns, Irene Carbee, Bessie Amsden, four of the five Physical Therapists to receive commissions; Captain Jessie Anthony, Commanding Officer of the San Antonio WAC Recruiting Office and Major Albert O. Loiselle, Chief of Physical Therapy at Brooke. In the background left to right, are: Lts. Leonora Hatfield, Assistant to Captain Kuraner, Ethel E. Walt, fifth Physical Therapist to receive a commission, and Dorothy Domingues, Assistant Adjutant, Brooke General Hospital.

Right, Captain Robert S. Hawthorne, Adjutant, Brooke General Hospital, administers the oath of office to Dorothy Jarvis, Celeste Hayden and Katherine Leonard on 1 October 1944, when they received their commissions as Second Lieutenants, Physical Therapists.



Nine new Second Lieutenants, all Physical Therapists, received commissions at Brooke General Hospital, three were administered their oaths of office on October 1st, five received their commissions on October 7th, and one member received her Second Lieutenancy on the 28th of October. The six recent commissions were all members of the Women's Army Corps, but upon

completion of their course in Physical Therapy at Brooke, they were discharged from the WAC and became members of the Medical Department. To date 33 Lieutenants have completed the course since classes started in October 1942, receiving commissions as Physical Therapists at Brooke General Hospital.

If You Want to Do Something for Yourself as Well as
for Your Country

Buy An Extra War Bond Today!

MARIE EBEST, CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE, AWARDED 25-YEAR SERVICE EMBLEM

Mrs. Marie Ebest, civilian employee, Registrar's Office, Brooke General Hospital, has been awarded the Army Service Forces Emblem for 25-Years' faithful service with the government. The ribbon and certificate, signed by Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding the Army Service Forces and Major General Richard Donovan, Commanding the Eighth Service Command, were presented to Mrs. Ebest by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Commanding Brooke. Major Cyrus S. Myers, Post Personnel Officer, read the citation.



THE ROENTGENOLOGICAL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 14)

ample, in cases of severe pneumonia, in fracture cases with special traction apparatus, in cases with heart failure, etc. Other examples of the use of a portable machine are examinations during a surgical procedure or at the conclusions of surgery of the chest to determine the condition of the lungs before the patient is returned to his room.

After the Roentgenograms have been made they are processed and made ready for interpretation.

Diagnostic Roentgenology, expressed in its simplest terms, may be called "a study of lights and shadows." Roentgenograms, or X-ray films, are comparable in several ways to films used in photographic cameras. A photographic film has a single coat of emulsion containing a silver salt and is energized by light waves. An X-ray film has a double coating of silver emulsion and is energized by roentgen rays. Years ago glass plates with single emulsion coatings were employed in each of these procedures. The X-rays are able to penetrate solid substances. Therefore, since body tissues vary in their resistance to the rays the final effect on the roentgenogram is a record of the variable densities of those tissues. Careful work on the part of the technician in making the exposure and in processing the film is quite essential in obtaining roentgenograms that may be properly diagnosed.

At this stage the completed films are available to the roentgenologist who then makes his interpretation and dictates his impression (roentgen diagnosis). One copy of the report is kept on file and the

other is sent to the ward to be incorporated in the patient's chart. The record is then available to the Medical or Surgical Officer to whose care the patient has been assigned.

Some roentgen examinations are required as a routine procedure; for example, a chest film before discharge from the army.

Roentgenoscopy, or fluoroscopy, comes under the Diagnostic X-ray Section. It is a procedure whereby the rays are directed through the patient and are allowed to strike and light up a specially prepared fluorescent screen; the image is viewed by the examiner in an otherwise darkened room. Thus the beat of the heart or the movement of the diaphragm may be observed as a series of images or "pictures." By the use of special opaque preparations many other organs may be similarly observed. For example, barium sulphate is used in gastrointestinal studies, diodrast for the urinary tract and pantopaque for the spinal canal. Each fluoroscopic procedure is usually followed by roentgenograms of the part examined. These serve as a permanent record of the case and also give further information in diagnosis.

Also used in the Diagnostic Section is the stereoscope, an apparatus constructed in such a manner that two films of the patient, taken at slightly different angles, may be viewed simultaneously in such a way that the two images are fused and appear as a single image possessing depth.

The other section of the Roentgenological Service is the Therapeutic Section with Captain Royal F. Wertz, MC, AUS, in charge. This section consists of two units: Superficial Therapy and Deep Therapy.

(Continued on Page 27)

(Continued from Page 26)

Captain Royal F. Wertz, MC, AUS was born in Harrison, Nebraska, the son of Ralph E. and Cora (Cox) Wertz.

Specializing in Roentgenology, Captain Wertz received his education at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Colorado University, finishing in 1934 and at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School graduating in 1938. He served his internship at Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri during 1938 and 1939 and established private practice in Roentgenology at Amarillo, Texas from 1938 until his entry into active duty with the Army of the United States on 25 April 1942, at which time he reported to Brooke General Hospital as a First Lieutenant. He received his promotion to Captain 16 December 1942.

Professional members include the Potter County Medical Society, Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Superficial therapy includes the treatment of disorders located in the skin or in adjacent tissues. Examples are acne, furuncles, chronic dermatitis and "Athlete's Foot."

Deep Therapy is employed when the diseased organ is located in the deeper body structures. Examples of these are tumors of the brain, chest, genito-urinary tract and bone.

Tumors and other lesions vary considerably in their response to treatment by the roentgen ray, and in some cases they do not respond at all. Therefore, special consideration must be given to each case in regard to the characteristics of the lesion (duration, size, location, pathological classification, radiosensitivity, etc.).

All roentgenological equipment is shock-proof for the protection of the patient, the technician, the roentgenologist and visitors. The walls are lined with lead wherever it is necessary to keep the rays from being scattered. During fluoroscopy the personnel are furnished with special gloves and aprons made of lead rubber as a shield against the rays.

The hospital's annual report for 1943 showed a total of 46,434 roentgenological examinations, an increase of 37% over 1942; 10,801 roentgenotherapy treatments, an increase of 87% over 1942 and 2,894 fluoroscopic examinations, an increase of 37% over 1942.

In September of this year alone, there were 2,957 X-ray patients for diagnosis; 2,579 X-ray procedures; 128 therapy patients, and 835 X-ray treatments.

Brooke General Hospital has been designated as the Radiological Center for the 8th Service Command. Patients requiring roentgen therapy are referred to this cen-

ter from other army installations in this area.

Roentgenograms are sometimes received from other hospitals in this area for interpretation and return to proper station.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY NEWS AND NOTES

Reported by Phyllis Giltner

The Occupational Therapy Department's staff enjoyed a picnic recently when the group went to Brackenridge Park, where they found a likely looking spot by the San Antonio River and enjoyed an old fashioned weiner roast with all the trimmings.

The highlight of the evening was a game of charades. Hats off to Captain Haight for his version of "It Ain't No Sin to Take Off Your Skin and Dance Around in Your Bones!" Unfortunately Mrs. Haight was the only one who recognized the Captain's pantomime.

Everyone had a swell time and we're hoping to have such a diversion of this type each month.

* * *

The Gray Ladies had a distinguished visitor not long ago. Mr. Dodson, director of the Lion's International, who visited various wards as well as the Occupational Therapy Department, accompanied by Mrs. Jack Watts, Chairman of the Gray Ladies Arts and Crafts Program.

* * *

Several members of the Occupational Therapy Department have been doing some traveling recently.

Miss Jean Lohman had a week-end trip across the border to Old Mexico and brought back a few of the items less available on this side.

Miss Ruth Butler took to the air and flew to Dallas for a week-end with members of her family.

Mrs. Dorothy Schlegel, Miss Phyllis Giltner, and Miss Ruth Butler attended a state meeting at McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Texas, for Occupational Therapists of this area and the Eighth Service Command. Miss Jane Myers, Consultant Occupational Therapist for the Eighth Service Command, formerly stationed here at Brooke General Hospital, was among those who attended the meeting at McCloskey.

We're glad to have Pfc. Chambers, Pfc. Clark, and Pvt. Russel back in the shops again after their recent furloughs.

Also back on the job after a stay in the hospital as a patient is Pfc. Bachowski.



(Cont. From Vol. I, No. 10, Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast)

By Sgt. Joey Gottlieb

Well, now that you know about my childhood, I think the next thing to tell you about is "My Life In the Army." I'm a thirty-year man . . . thirty years from now I'll still hate my draft board. I told them that they couldn't take me because I had bad eyes, so they told me they were putting me up front where I'd be able to see . . . but good! Then I passed my physical, but still in civilian clothes . . . a 1A body in a 4F uniform. They fixed that . . . they gave me a uniform—a beautiful uniform. The shirt was rather large around the collar, but I was told not to worry, because there was always a chance that I would develop a goiter. Then came the pants. Even with a belt on, they fell down! The tie was nice . . . I repeat, the tie was nice! And of course the shoes. I would stop marching on "hut," and the shoes would stop marching on "two!"

My first army meal was swell!—it says so, right here (in small print). However, I must comment on the coffee! It wasn't bad. One thing, it's healthy for you, and it actually cures insomnia . . . one cup of that coffee, no more tossing in bed, no more sleepless nights, in fact, one cup and you don't even move!

The next day, we started soldiering—the first command was, "By the hef fank har . . ." When this command was completed, twelve guys were in the mess hall, four in the PX, two wound up in the Orderly Room—and six are still missing! (I often wonder what happened to those six men).

Then came calisthenics . . . (a big word

meaning 'knock your brains out to get strong'). The first exercise was a neck-twisting exercise, and the "Sarge in Charge" (that's cute!) told us that in order to get the full benefits of this neck twisting, we were to do it with a Jerk, so the rest of the fellows came over and did it with me! The Sergeant was a very nice guy . . . he yelled so loud that after listening to him for twenty minutes, half the platoon was hoarse. He never stopped talking . . . he had an impediment in his speech and that was, he sometimes stopped to breathe!

The Sarge was a Regular Army man, and would have been a Second Lieutenant, but he was over age (fully twenty-two).

Somehow, I just couldn't make the grade in basic; I was the only soldier in the U. S. Army who completed 13 weeks of Basic Training in 31 weeks! When I was finally graduated, I was voted by my battalion, "The only man most likely not to!"

After 32 weeks in the Army I became an acting private . . . that's not bad, considering I never really studied very hard! It's like I always said, "Whether you're dumb or clever, it's pretty handy to have a few brains." (Who said I had any—certainly I didn't) . . .

"BENNY SEZ"

While your roving eye catches this bit of print, let us give you a quick introduction to "BENNY."

"BENNY" really gets around—a bit of a snooper we admit, but not adverse to telling where he's been, or what's going on around Brooke General Hospital.

He may reveal news of a new USO Show or the coming visit of your favorite movie star; or maybe an item of interest concerning some of Brooke's personnel. Whatever goes on, you'll find the pertinent information in this column. At least, that what "BENNY SEZ."

"Be seein' you."

BENNY.
—"S.S.O."

MDETS NEWS

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MAJOR DAGGETT GIVES LECTURE:

Major Dan W. Daggett, DC, gave a lecture last week to members of the Bexar County Dental Association on the use of Instruction Aids in Teaching Dental Technicians.

The lecture was well accepted by the group and Major Daggett was highly complimented by the civilian as well as military personnel who attended.